

COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

LOCATION:

In the Northwestern part of Oregon, on the Columbia River, with about 70 miles of river front.

AREA:

About 700 square miles. 422,592 acres.

TILLABLE LAND:

15,726 acres. This is land that is actually in cultivation and cleared, exclusive of town lots.

NON-TILLABLE LAND:

406,766 acres, which includes all timber where there is more than 100,000 feet on a quarter section, also all logged off land which is not suitable for and in no condition for cultivation.

TIMBER:

About seven and one half to eight billion feet.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TIMBER: \$11,467,180.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TILLABLE LAND: \$911,355.

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY:

\$18,000,000.

MILES OF COUNTY ROADS:

500 miles, some of which is in first class condition, some in fair condition and some in very poor condition.

MILES OF RAILROADS:

About 125 miles which includes the main line of the S. P. & S. and the various logging roads.

POPULATION:

Census of 1910 gives 10,580 but a careful estimate this year gives it at least 15,000.

CLIMATE:

Temperate. During the summer the thermometer rarely reaches 100 in the shade and in the coldest weather of winter zero weather is almost unknown. During the winter months there is considerable rain, but not too much. Just enough to insure crops. Crop failures are unknown.

PRODUCTS:

Fruits of all kinds, especially apples, pears, plums and berries; Grain and grasses; garden truck of all kinds and dairying.

SHIPPING:

Ships from all parts of the world carry Columbia County products down the Columbia River and to the markets of the world. A through line of Railroads traverse the county from the North to the South. River boats carry local products to local markets at low rates.

LAND:

Thousands of acres of first class land can be purchased at reasonable prices upon which are stumps left from the timber operations. This land is especially suited for farming, fruit raising and dairying.



ST. HELENS

A city on the Columbia River, 28 miles from Portland, with a population of 2500 people. The County Seat of Columbia County. A Four year Standard High School. Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic Churches. All the leading fraternal orders. Gravity water system owned by the city sufficient to supply a city of 10,000 people. Electric lights, graded and macadamized streets, sewers. Principal industries are lumbering, shipbuilding, creosoting, stone quarrying, fishing and shipping. Two large saw mills with a capacity of 250,000 feet per day; more than 5 million feet of lumber shipped each month; several large ocean going vessels built each year; timber treated with creosote and shipped all along the coast. Two big stone quarries and rock crushing plants in continuous operation. An average of 300 tons of Columbia River Salmon caught and marketed. A farming country back of it that cannot be excelled in the world. Several new business blocks now under construction. Five miles of sewer being built.

A PAY ROLL OF NEARLY \$100,000 PER MONTH.

Many beautiful and attractive homes.

INDUSTRIES:

Lumbering and timber is the principal industry; there being about twenty-five saw mills. Salmon fishing in the Columbia River is also an important industry. Farming and fruit raising; Stone quarrying; Ship building and all kinds of lumber manufacturing plants.

OPPORTUNITIES:

There are fine opportunities for the small farmer, dairyman, fruit grower and truck gardener. Also a number of choice deep water sites for manufacturing plants.

THE DELTA GARDENS:

12,000 acres of low lands along the Columbia River which have recently been dyked and are now in high state of cultivation especially adapted to growing of vegetables and small fruits.

SCHOOLS:

Four standard High Schools; Grade schools in each locality.

CHURCHES:

Nearly all denominations represented.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS:

Circuit Judges, J. U. Campbell and J. A. Eakin
District Attorney, W. B. Dillard
County Judge, W. A. Harris
County Clerk, H. E. LaBare
Sheriff, C. H. John
Assessor, C. W. Blakesley
School Superintendent, J. W. Allen
Treasurer, R. S. Hattan
Coroner, F. H. Sherwood
Surveyor, L. J. VanOrshoven
Commissioners, John Farr, Louis Fluhrer.

CITIES, TOWN, AND POST OFFICES:

St. Helens	Rainier	Clatskanie	Houlton
Scappoose	Warren	Deer Island	Goble
Yankton	Vernonia	Mist	Quincy
Mayger	Marshland	Columbia City	Reuben
Apiary	Hudson	Prescott	Trenholm
Inglis			

CITY OFFICERS OF ST. HELENS

MAYOR—A. W. Mueller
COUNCILMEN—N. O. Larabee, Chas. Graham, M. Saxor, H. Morgus
CITY ATTORNEY—J. W. Day
RECORDER—E. E. Quick
MARSHALS—J. L. Chittum, L. L. Decker
TREASURER—H. P. Watkins
WATER COMMISSION—L. E. Allen, J. W. Aiken, Robert Dixon, E. A. Crouse, John Pringle
WATER SUPERINTENDENT—Chas. Lope
FIRE CHIEF—L. E. Allen

No Elopements in Germany.

One seldom hears of elopements in Germany, because it is impossible for young people to marry in that country without the consent of their parents or legal guardians. Certain prescribed forms must be gone through or the marriage is null and void. When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age her parents make a point of inviting young men to the house, and usually two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed. No young man, however, is invited to the house until after he has called at least once and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family. In Germany a man must be at least eighteen years old before he can make a proposal. But when it is made and accepted the proposal is speedily followed by the betrothal. This generally takes place privately, shortly after which the father of the bride—as she is then called—gives a dinner or supper to the most intimate friends of both families, when the fact is formally announced, and shortly after it becomes a matter of public knowledge.

Two Famous English Orders.

On Oct. 13, 1399, was founded by Henry IV. "the Most Noble Order of the Bath." During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries "The Bath" fell into disrepute, and its restoration to favor we owe to the German George I., who reconstituted the order in 1725. The reason for its loss of reputation is possibly to be found in one of the ceremonies which preceded the investiture. The candidate for knighthood was ceremoniously disrobed, conducted to a bath and while there was duly instructed and consoled by two grave and ancient knights concerning the order and feasts of chivalry. The English are a prudish nation and preferred to be clothed and in their right mind if they are to be preached at. The Order of the Garter rather tried their reserve concerning the intimacies of apparel; the bath overstepped every limit.—London Chronicle.

No Soft Bed For Him.

There is an immensely rich man in New York who never slept on a bed of elderdown, goose feathers, felt, hair or excelsior. When a boy he slept on a pallet of straw. When a young man his bed was an old fashioned shuck mattress, in the making of which he assisted to the extent of sorting the shucks. In the army (1861-5) he was glad to sleep on the ground. Later, as a civil engineer, he reposed on a puncheon, and now, rolling in wealth, goes to bed every night on a trundle bed which he bought from his aged "nigger mammy." This affair is not over fourteen inches high and is corded up with half inch hemp. There is no mattress, and of course there are no springs. A rag quilt covers the ropes, another covers his body as he sleeps. His health is superb.—

Peerless Geneva.

The most glowing tribute to Geneva is Frederic Harrison's. "I hold Zurich, Basel and Geneva to be the model cities of our age—the fine type of what cities will one day be in a regenerated age—the true type of civic organization, having site of rare beauty and convenience, spacious streets and avenues, noble public walks and gardens, perhaps everything short of grand antique buildings." Geneva in particular is "the finest type of a rational city that Europe possesses." A true city where, as in Athens, Florence, Venice, Antwerp or Ghent, of old, men can live a wholesome civic life, not in huge, amorphous caravan series, such as London, Paris or Berlin—not in suffumigated barracks, such as Manchester or Lyons or Glasgow—but in a beautiful, well ordered, free, organic city."

His Sermon on Women.

An English preacher in the seventeenth century, speaking to the text, "To be or not to be," said that woman should be like and unlike three things. She should be like a snail, always keep within her own house, but not like a snail, to carry all she had on her back. She should be like an echo, to speak when she was spoken to, but not like an echo, always to have the last word. She should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularity, but not like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town might hear her.—Minneapolis Journal.

Memory.

The brain is like a phonograph. It is full of records, and you need only to set the needle and touch the spring of memory to hear its melody. Of course this leaves you with considerable responsibility as to the choice of records with which you stock up.—Los Angeles Times.

Her Luck.

"I proposed to Miss Slathers last night."
"That girl's lucky, all right!"
"Oh, you flatter me."
"I'm not thinking of you. She won a bet when you proposed."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Only Way.

"My brother has made a name for himself, and that is more than you can say," snapped Mrs. Gabb.
"What did he do?" asked Mr. Gabb.
"Adopt an alias!"—Montreal Star.

Practical Motion.

"Does sublimated optimism ever move you?"
"No'm; we use the reg'lar storehouse vana."—Baltimore American.

Pessimism leads to weakness; optimism leads to power.—William James.

Comets' Tails and the Sun.

A theory to explain the tails of comets is advanced by the French physicist, M. Houleleigue in the Revue Scientifique. It is natural to suppose, he says, that the incandescent nucleus of a comet is throwing out electrons into the extremely rarefied atmosphere that surrounds it. The observations of George Ellery Hale, the American astronomer, prove that the sun behaves like a negatively electrified body. Therefore he repels electrons, which are negatively electrified bodies. These particles so repelled would be driven to that side of the comet which is farthest from the sun, and by contact with the molecules of the gaseous and rarefied atmosphere would produce just the luminous appearance that we call a comet's tail.

Every comet's tail always extends away from the sun. Arrhenius, the Swedish astronomer, believed that the particles of the tail were repelled by the light of the sun.

Actors and Their Teeth.

"There is only one feature of an actor which will 'give him away' when disguised in a perfect makeup," remarks a young actor, "and that feature is the teeth. Let a man do what he will to his face, let him cover it with all kinds of paint, beard, whiskers and what not, but the teeth will disclose his indubitable identity directly he opens his mouth to speak a line or to raise a laugh."

"I myself, when sitting in the front of a house watching other people's performances, have frequently been puzzling myself as to the identity of a cleverly made up player, but no sooner has the said player disclosed his 'ivories' than I have at once recognized him, provided, of course, he has changed to be a man whose face I know moderately well. Strangely enough, hardly any one is aware of this curious truth, but it remains an undeniable fact all the same."—Pearson's Weekly.

Curious People of New Guinea.

New Guinea contains some of the most remarkable people in the world, the Papuans. One curious fact about one of the tribes of New Guinea is that they wear what are probably the largest hats in existence. These hats are from six to eight feet high and gorgeously colored. They are adorned with feathers, colored fibers and shells, beaks of hornbills and plumes of the birds of paradise. They are handed down from father to son as heirlooms, and a native will not be tempted to part with his headpiece for any price. New Guinea, too, contains some of the smallest people in the world, pygmies that were only discovered a few years ago, for the great island has still thousands of square miles that have not been explored. These pygmies are only just over four

feet in height, but what they lack in inches they make up in guile.

His "Name."

A young chap notorious for his conceit was boasting in the presence of several elderly gentlemen about the conquests which he had gained over the female heart.

"Look," said he, "here's a handsome present I had from my last innamorata" at the same time handing round a beautiful cigar case.

All admired the article, which had an indorsement of its quality stamped upon it.

"Very nice gift," remarked one of the company. "I perceive your lady love even had your name put on the case."

"Well, that's queer," answered the boaster. "I never noticed it."
"Look again," rejoined the candid one. "The case is distinctly marked 'Real calf.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Climate and Consumption.

In a treatise on the relationship of air to tuberculosis, issued by the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Guy Hinsdale says there is no specific climate for tuberculosis. The important things are pure air and sunshine. A climate in which the humidity varies greatly is to be avoided. The best combination is one of low humidity and moderately cool temperature.

Might Have Boosted Prices.

"I suppose it is annoying when a man goes out because you haven't something cheaper."

"Yes," said the small merchant. "But what gives you heart disease is when a fellow goes out because you haven't something more expensive."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nerves and Battle.

It is claimed that the nerves of city dwellers stand the stress of battle better than men who have lived in the country. The explanation is that the city type of man has become habituated to noise, and terrific noise is an element of battles.

Not Like the Plane.

Coal Dealer—Why don't you wheel the barrow along more quickly, Pat? It's not a very hard job. There's an inclined plane to relieve you. Pat—Aye, master, the plane may be inclined but hang me if I am!—Pearson's Weekly.

Favors.

Stella—What were the favors at her dinner? Bella—Well, all the guests thought they did her a favor by coming, and she thought they did her a favor by leaving.—New York Sun.

The multitude that does not reduce itself to unity is confusion, the unity that does not depend upon the multitude is tyranny.—Pascal.

Shaved Foreheads and Ear Sticks.

The Wakikuyu people of East Africa are known as the Kikuyu and Akikuyu and inhabit the Kikuyu hills, one of the most beautiful, fertile and economically important parts of the British East Africa protectorate, not far from Nairobi. These people have rich farms, a great variety of food to eat and are a very finely built race. The good looks of the women, however, are often spoiled by their curious custom of shaving their foreheads in order to make room for the headbands to which they attach their loads. These people have many curious customs. They are very frightened of the spirits of the dead, for instance, and when any one of them falls ill and is at all likely to die the poor sufferer is at once put out and left to the mercy of the hyenas, entirely deserted by the rest of the tribe. The unmarried women wear sticks through their ears as a sort of badge, while the married ones sport bunches of bangles.—Wide World Magazine.

Dresden's Model Theater Stage.

Dresden seems to have theatrically solved the problem of long waits, for the K nigliches Schauspielhaus brings the technical side of the theater up to the highest point that has ever been reached. The three principal features are simplicity, rapidity of working and the liberal allowance for space, air and light. Instead of having the conventional stage where one scene must be taken down before the next can be set or of having a revolving stage the Schauspielhaus is provided with a stage which is lowered hydraulically for the purpose of shifting the scenery. While one scene is being used, the second is all set up below on the left hand side. The stage is then lowered, and the first scene is rolled off to the right by electric motors, the new scene at the same time being rolled on. Then the stage is again raised, and the play goes on with an interruption of but thirty seconds.—Exchange.

Height of the Panama Canal.

The middle section of the Panama canal, thirty-four miles long, has a water level of eighty-five feet higher than the two end sections, which are sea levels. Vessels entering the canal from the ocean on either side are lifted to the middle section, a height of eighty-five feet, by three sets of locks, each of which raises the vessel a fraction over twenty-eight feet, making a total of eighty-five feet. These locks are constructed side by side like a double track railway, so that one ship may be going up while the other is going down. Only one ship can be in a lock at the same time, but as the locks are constructed in pairs, side by side, two ships going in opposite directions, one going up the incline and the other going down, may pass each other without halting distance. Vessels are towed through the locks by electric machinery.—Philadelphia Press.

A Domestic Disturbance.

The trouble began with a tea fight. The milk was sour, the cake cut up, and the sugar fell out with the tongs. The spoons clashed, and the table groaned. The fringes on the dolly snarled, and the crackers snapped. The easy chairs were soon up in arms, and even the clocks did not agree. Things were no better in the kitchen. The pitchers were all set by the ears and stuck out their lips, while the teapot and kettle poked their noses into every thing. The range was red-hot, which made the saucepan look black and finally boil over. The bells started jangling, all the pickles and preserves in the cupboard were jarred, and there were any number of scraps in the refrigerator and meat safe. Naturally when the mistress of the house reached the scene of disorder the cook was put out.—Judge.

It Changed His Mind.

A switching engine prevented a Chicago man from committing suicide the other day. With a rope around his neck and fastened to the rail of the Rock Island railroad he was crawling between the ties, prepared to jump from a viaduct, when a switching engine came along and cut the rope. As he had lost his chance of hanging himself, he thought better of his project.

Good Advice.

"What would you say," said the prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?"

"I would say," replied the patient man, "go and do thou likewise."—Stray Stories.

Confusing.

Tommy Figgiam—Paw, doesn't "reverse" mean to "back"? Paw Figgiam—Well, yes, it does. Tommy Figgiam—Then, what did Uncle Bill mean when he said that he busted up in business because he had too many reverses and not enough backing?—Chicago Post.

We Can Try.

We can't all be great, but we can all try to be good. And we can all try to be happy and do our best to give happiness to others.

A Facial Contortionist.

Mrs. Wunder—Washington was a versatile man. Mr. Wunder—He had to be to look like all his pictures.—Hartford American.

Just the Trouble.

Knicker—All men are equal before the law. Bocker—That's just the trouble; they should be equal after the law.—Judge.

To know the future is no virtue, but it is the greatest of virtues to prepare for it.—Samuel Butler.